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self-evident to every moral man. Patriotism, he clearly implies, has no right to induct itself into the place of God, in its relation to the conscience. The saying, "My country, right or wrong," he regards as "silly blasphemy." Much of so-called patriotism defies the moral law and "often sets itself against the brotherhood of man." As to war, Dr. Chamberlain believes it to be sometimes justifiable, but holds that its general effect is harmful and debasing. He has no sympathy with the prevalent view that all who die in their country's battles are necessarily patriots and go straight to heaven, nor with that patriotism "chiefly in men's thoughts to-day" which spurns considerations of "the solidarity of the race, the close kinship of peoples."

EXPANSION UNDER NEW WORLD-CONDITIONS. By Josiah Strong. New York: The Baker and Taylor Company. Cloth, \$1. Paper, 50 cents.

This book by Dr. Strong, — author of "Our Country," "The New Era" and "The Twentieth Century City," — already in its tenth thousand, is one of the popular books called forth by the stirring and unexpected events of the past two years. It contains, however, much of substantial value not found in the ordinary book of the hour. Much of it is the result of the studies which Dr. Strong has been pursuing for many years. There are not many men in the country who could have written better the first seven of the ten chapters. Into them is packed in a vivid and picturesque way the marvelous growth of our country, the taking up of all the best land of the national domain, the new manufacturing supremacy which has recently come to us, the creation and the filling of the home market, and the pressing of our products to enter into all the markets of the world. These subjects are treated in an illustrative way which makes them thoroughly alive. Industrial expansion, his conclusion is, is an absolute necessity to the nation under present conditions. The chapter on "The New China" is one of the most interesting in the book. The coming acceptance by China of Western civilization and the development of her vast resources Dr. Strong rightly estimates will be one of the most important ethnological and political movements ever experienced. China must be reckoned with *awake*. China is to be one of the greatest markets of the world, and the "open door" there is of very great interest to our country with its expanding trade. The treatment of "The New Isthmian Canal" question, while vigorous and striking, is entirely from the American selfish point of view, and is hardly what one might have expected from a writer of Dr. Strong's breadth of view. "The canal must be ours, and we must have a navy strong enough to protect it," is a sentence of decided chauvinistic flavor, and indicates that Dr. Strong has scarcely comprehended, if he has even carefully examined, the broader and more statesmanlike view of international water-ways now held by all the leading experts on international law, and also by many of the soundest of our statesmen, like Mr. Hay. Dr. Strong gives two chapters to the place which the Pacific is to hold in the commerce and civilization of the future, and contends that it is divinely destined to be, and must be made, an Anglo-Saxon sea. He takes the usual view that Anglo-Saxon and Russian

civilizations are radically contrary to each other, must forever remain so, and that if one goes up the other must inevitably be crushed. It is surprising that Dr. Strong gives no place to the possibilities of a new Russia, the seeds of which are even now being rapidly sown in the vast empire, giving promise that at no distant day we shall see the Russian people enjoying real liberty of the individual and civil and political institutions much like the Anglo-Saxon type. Men of Dr. Strong's national influence ought to use it so as to remove, as far as may be, the possibility of the great clash prophesied as sure to come between the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav. Such a gigantic clash, if it ever comes, will prove almost the ruin of the world, paralyzing civilization for generations. Anglo-Saxon and Slav ought to be brought to coöperate, and thus to promote, with their tremendous influences combined, the further progress of civilization. This can be done if all Anglo-Saxons of influence work steadily in that direction.

Dr. Strong is at his best in the chapter on "A New World Life," in which he traces with fine hand the influences and movements which are working out the oneness of the great world, "the perfection of which will insure universal peace and the highest possible measure of prosperity to every people." The last chapter, on "A New World Policy," is very unlike its predecessor. Dr. Strong here falls into the imperialistic swing which has carried so many away. He uses the stock phrases about "political isolation" and "anti-expansionists," as if anybody believed in political isolation or in anti-expansion. Unconsciously, perhaps, but none the less really, he misrepresents the "conscientious" men whom he criticises, who wish the United States to take her full share in the great life of the world, social, commercial and political, but who insist that she shall not do this in the old materialistic, brutalistic Roman way. He tries to save the position by insisting that we must be guided in our expansion by an "enlightened world conscience," precisely the thing which the brutalistic expanders will not accept at his hand.

His treatment of armies as world police is not very clear. A world police, if we ever have one, will not be a mere agglomeration of national forces, like those which have themselves needed policing in China. In his treatment of war he fails entirely to grasp, if he sees at all, the deep moral loathsomeness of it, which is at the bottom of the radical opposition to it on the part of so many peace men, who cannot do evil that good may come. His handling of the Philippine question is based very largely on the flying newspaper rumors, the censored cablegrams and the imperfect and false estimates of the Filipinos so assiduously circulated in past months by those to whom expansion means the annexation of any people on whom the accidents of fortune give us the opportunity to lay hands. Expansion with Dr. Strong does not mean this, at least theoretically; but he does not tell us how a nation can expand righteously and beneficently at the same time that it is expanding with high-handed selfishness and gross injustice. His expansion reminds us a good deal of Paul's double man in the seventh chapter of Romans, who wished to do the good but actually did the evil.

Judge George Gray, one of the Peace Commissioners who drafted the treaty with Spain, sent at the time from Paris to President McKinley the following despatch:

"The undersigned cannot agree that it is wise to take Philippine Islands in whole or in part. To do so would be to reverse accepted Continental policy of the country, declared and acted upon throughout our history. Propinquity governs the case of Cuba and Porto Rico. Policy proposed introduces us into European politics and entangling alliances, against which Washington and all American statesmen have protested. It will make necessary a navy equal to largest of powers; a greatly increased military establishment; immense sums for fortifications and harbors; multiply occasions for dangerous complications with foreign nations, and increase burdens of taxation. Will receive in compensation no outlet for American labor in labor market already overcrowded and cheap."

New Members.

Since the 1st of January the following persons have become members of the American Peace Society, the first three taking life memberships: Dr. Thomas F. Branson, Henry S. Williams, Rosemont, Pa.; T. B. Fitzpatrick, West Newton, Mass.; Edwin Arnold Brenholtz, Turnersville, Tex.; Albert S. Parsons, Lexington, Mass.; Dr. Edward H. Magill, Swarthmore, Pa.; B. L. T. Bourland, Peoria, Ill.; Prof. John Dewey, Prof. S. W. Cutting, Prof. Charles Zueblin, Prof. George L. Hendrickson, Prof. John M. Coulter, Prof. Edward D. Burton, Chicago, Ill.

TO THE DEAF.

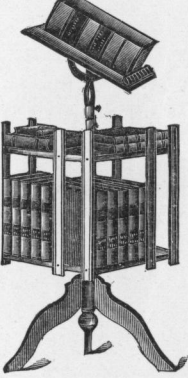
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